THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS. INDIGNATION MEETINGS IN BOS-TON AND BALTIMORE.

Action of the New York Legislature. Opinions of the Press on Grant's Message.

[Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.] Debate on Louisiana Affairs-Some Suppressed Telegrams-Peace Wantcd-Republican Caucus. Washington, January 14, 1875.

LOUISIANA DEBATE IN THE SENATE. The Louisiana debate still keeps up its interest in the Senste, as attested by the crowded galleries. Mr. Logan concluded his blood-and-thunder speech to-day. His violence was so great as to overreach itself, and he has simply succeeded in making himself ridiculous. His attempts to soar into the realms of eloquence when speaking of the glorious work of the Republican party were strained to such an extent as to make him the butt of Mr. Tipton, who succeeded him, and whose merciless excoriation of the windy Illinoisan was relished to such a degree by the galleries that they broke forth into repeated peals of laughter. Mr.

Logan has evidently been put forward by the Radical leaders to endeavor to provoke the southern Democratic senators into retorts out of which political capital can be made. No man who had a proper respect for himself would have indulged in some of the personal allusions which fell from his lips vesterday and to-day, but those at whom they were levelled can well afford to pass them by unbeeded. Mr. Tipton, in his remarks, was more se-

yere on the Kellogg iniquity from its inception down to the culminating outrage than any senator who has preceded him, and the terse and carnest style in which he denounced it was very effective. He created some sensation by boldly justifying the uprising against the Kellogg government last September, and declaring his highest admiration for those who took part in it. The Radicals will no as Mr. Tipton is not a Democrat they cannot elements. charge any of his opinions on that party; and, as Mr. Tipton showed, the Penn move-United States, but against the usurping Kellogg government.

The Radical senators are awaiting with some anxiety to hear the effect of the President's message on the country. They are becoming a little restive, and are now quite willing that the debate should be brought to a close. Some of them have intimated that it ought to be concluded this week. Probably some half-dezen of the Democratic senators desire yet to speak on the subject, including the two South Carolina senators and Mr. Stevenson. Whether the time will be given them depends on the opinion of the insjority as to the party advantage or disadvantage if the debate is permitted to go on

SMOTHERED DOCUMENTS.

One significant fact has been noted in connection with the documents sent in by the President. He omits from them the tele grams addressed to him by Governor Me-Enery, and what is more important, he does not include all of the orders and correspondence with General Sheridan, some of which would shed much light on the subsequent transactions. What is given shows conclusively what has already been stated in this correspondence: that General Sheridan was sent for certain partisan objects since made apparent, and that he fully understood what was expected of him, and proceeded to carry it out according to his own ideas. If all the correspondence which has passed between the White House, the War Department, and General Sheridan was given, it would leave no foothold of defence for the Administration and its supporters.

WHAT WILL THEY DO ABOUT IT?

In regard to what is likely to be done it does not seem probable in the temper of the Senate that anything will be done to relieve ing them to the earth, but if any additional Pinchback, and speedily.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Representative Foster, chairman of the sub-committee which went to New Orleans, says all that the people want is peace. He favors a provisional government for two years without any Legislature at all. Thepointed by the President. CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

It has been determined by the Republican senators to hond a Louisiana caucus in a day or two. There will be two questions presented for the decision of the caucus. First, the absolute recognition of the Kellogg government; and second, the ordering of a new election. In conversation to-night an influential Radical senator said that the caucus would have a very animated discussion before arriving at a decision.

THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The sub-committee on southern affairs, Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter, submitted their report to the general committee today, but the committee declined to make it public. A pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Foster to induce him to modify the report. The sub-committee, it is understood, intimate that the Kellogg government is a fraud, and that Kellogg was not really elected in 1872. The general committee do not wish to submit that report. Mr. Hoar and others urge that the time afforded the sub committee while in New Orleans, if it had been devoted wholly to the one point of the validity of the Kellogg government, was not sufficient for an exhaustive examination of the whole question. So grave a question should not be lightly decided, and that it would be better for the whole committee to make a report upon a partial examination.

Mr. Foster's view of the case is not complained of, but the fact that the examination was not thorough, and the possibility of an erroneous judgment under such circumstances, is strongly urged by prominent Republican leaders. If Mr. Foster should agree to modify his report, which does not seem likely, the whole committee will go to New Orleans. If he sticks, the report will have to be made to the House, because Messrs. Phelps, Potter, Foster, and Marshall will certainly vote in favor of it. This is a majority of the committee. The other members are Messrs. G. F. Hoar, Wheeler, and Frye. They will probably oppose the report being made to the House.

Speaker Wittz to the President. Speaker Wiltz yesterday telegraphed the sage that the interference by the military on of the House of Representatives of Louisi- a statement of facts it is a failure." ana was unauthorized by you I now, as The World declares that the message is "a sumption. I suggest ten per cent. as the de-Speaker of the said House, ask you to direct | quilted patchwork," and thus points out its | mand-premium at the beginning because I tain members from the House, in order that the House, in order that the President shall say nothing about the House of Representatives may proceed that the President shall say nothing about act will prevent combinations being made to the following manner: "Yaw! yaw! yaw! act will prevent combinations being made to the following manner: "Yaw! yaw! yaw! yaw! act will prevent combinations being made to you's bound for the sibbil-rights hotel dis

ordinary proposals of the Lieutenant-Gen- to the partisan purpose of Kellogg a week known value would also be reached. In my of Greenland, -Marquette Mining Journal,

Orleans, I believe the time has come for all the plea that the army is not composed of as to bury partisan spirit in a common lawyers capable of judging at a moment's effort for the preservation of our constitueffort for the preservation of our constitutional sovereignty and the inherited liberties of the American people."

By Telegraph to the Dispatch.

Republican Senatorial Caucus—Grant Sustained in his Louisiana Policy and the Hellogg Government Declared Legal, &c.

WASHINGTON, January 15 .- A full caucus of Republican senators was held this morning-Mr. Anthony presiding-on the order of business. The most important subject under consideration was the Louisiana case. and it was agreed with remarkable unanimity that the President must be sustained in his action and the Kellogg government declared the legal Government of the State. It is understood that it was further agreed that it is desirable to dispose of the matter as soon as possible, and that but a short time longer will be allowed for discussion.

The caucus came to no definite conclusion on the several subjects before them; but it is also understood that it was agreed to first dispose of the Louisiana matter. Indications are that the discussion on the subject will close to-morrow should a session be held.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at a recent Republican caucus for the appointment of a committee of nine to suggest such legislation as is desirable to meet the wants of the southern States, Mr. Maynard, the chairman, appointed the following: Messrs. White, McCreery, Ward, Cessna, E. R. Hoar, Tremain, Hazleton, and Harrison of Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, January 15 .- The Adminisration senators are doing all in their power | tive office. to justify the course of the President in the Louisiana troubles, but an effort will be made to close the debate to-morrow, as Mr. Morrill has given notice that he will call up the Legislative and Executive appropriation bill on Monday.

Schurz, the mover of the resolution, will claim the right to close the debate, and is preparing himself for another speech on the

Indignation of the Bostonians.

Boston, January 15 .- A mass-meeting was held at Fancuil Hall to-day to protest against the military interference in Louisiana. About three thousand persons packed the vant, and not the vassal of the President. I bullding. All parties, classes, and conditions were represented. The meeting was the civil war to defend and preserve the very orderly, and great sympathy was manifested in the object of the call, though occa- raise my hand to violate it. I would almost sional dissents from the speakers betokened doubt attempt to make much out of this, but the presence of widely differing political

nouncing the great outrage committed errand." ment was not against the Government of the against the people of Louisiana in the recent action of the troops. He maintained that it was the duty of the Government to entrust its power to clear-sighted, cool-headed officers, and if such were not selected the people had the right to hold the Chief Executive responsible. His remarks were frequently cheered, and, when alluding to Sheridan,

Resolutions expressive of indignation at the course of the military in removing the members of the Legislaure and severely denouncing Belkuap for his telegram of approval, were vociferously applauded.

The resolutions were seconded by General S. M. Quincey, and supported in an elaborate speech by Hon. John Q. Adams from Senator Schurz's standpoint regarding recent occurrences as a national calamity Other speeches of a similar tenor were made. Cries for Wendell Phillips, who occupied

prominent position in the gallery, were frequent during the meeting. He attempted to speak from his position, but was urged to the platform. He criticised Charles Francis Adams for heading a call for the Boston meeting while he was a resident of another town, but about two-thirds of his hearers did not like that, and cries of "go on," "hear him," "shut up," alternated, as the majority or minority gained vocal ascendancy.

The President, though evidently disconcerted, made an appeal for free speech, and Mr. Phillips proceeded, criticising other prominent non-residents for the part they bore, and claiming they did not and could not represent Boston sentiment without being called to account.

The crowd would hiss or cheer as the spirit moved them; sometimes being in perfect accord with the speaker, at other times about equally divided as to their views of what he put forth. Finally Mr. Phillips threw off his overcoat and was greeted the people of Louisiana of the incubus press- with cheers from all sides. He characterized the Wiltz party as an unauthorized mob, legislation is enacted it will more likely be of and declared it the duty of the United States a proscriptive character. It need not be a Government to protect its citizens. The milisurprise if it is now determined to admit tary, be said, would carry comfort into every negro family in the South, while such resolutions as were proposed would be productive of nothing but consternation. [Voices: "We will pass them."] The blood of hundreds of blacks will be upon your skirts. [A voice: "Get out, you have come here to kick up a row." Another voice: "Mesmeprovisional governor would of course be ap- rise him."] The President was vested with power to protect those who were hunted down, and such meetings as this tied his

hands. Mr. Phillips closed by saying he would deem himself wanting in duty as an old Abolitionist not to return to the scenes of his early efforts in behalf of the oppressed, and retired amid a storm of cheers and hisses. It was evident that Phillips's utterances weakened the effect of the meeting, and though he was often interrupted there was no disposition to prevent his speaking.

An additional resolution complimentary to the President and General Sheridan was offered by an outsider, but loss by a two-thirds vote, and the original resolutions were

adopted by the same proportion of ayes. Indignation Meeting in Baltimore.

usurpations in Louisiana. Hon. Reverdy have the exclusive trade in them. Johnson delivered an address seriously President.

meeting were adopted. Action of the New York Legislature. resolutions were adopted condemning the go to New Orleans and carefully examine spirit and sentiments of Sheridan's "banthe subject, hearing all parties and going ditti" dispatch; characterizing his recomthoroughly through the whole matter. This | mendations therein as unprecedented in the would be better than for a sub-committee to history of the country, and tending to the destruction of constitutional liberty; but at the same time affirming unshaken confidence in Sheridan's patriotism, fidelity, and integrity. All the ayes were Republicans but three, and all the noes were Democrats. The latter objected to that portion affirming con-

fidence in Sheridan. In the Assembly a Republican member offered a resolution denouncing the organizations in the South known as White Leagues. Referred.

The Press on President Grant's

Message. Of the President's message on the Louisiana question the New York Tribune says: fence of the Kellogg government it is, though | rate until final resumption, changing the rate labored and heavy, not without the merit of of premium demanded from time to time as President thus: "Seeing from your mes- being adroilly drawn; as an answer to the the interest amounts to one-quarter of one call of the Senate for information it conveys Monday the 4th instant with the organization nothing that was not before known; and as cause it would bring currency at par with

the military to restore the status existing at the time General De Trobriand ejected cer
"Instead of denouncing the banditti tele-In the discharge of its duties without molecular that the President shall say nothing about it. Instead of characterizing the reply of lestation." A point well taken.

| Compared the President shall say nothing about exhaust the Treasury of coin. With such a law it is presumable that no gold would be lestation. No distinction made down dare lestation. Taw't yaw't sentation of the views of other members of called for not required for legitimate business Another State Protests.

Covernor Taylor, of Wisconsin, delivered is message to the Legislature vesterday.

The Cabinet—it is passed over in silence. Inshould be drawn from the Treasury corresponds to the Legislature vesterday. his message to the Legislature yesterday. not to have been left in New Orleans sub-spondingly large amounts of currency would He says: "If authority exists in any branch ject to the control of a man like Kellogg, be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing cause his optic descreted a typographical of the Federal Government for what ap- the act is palliated. Instead of an admonipears to be assumed by recent proceedings in the State of Louisiana, and in the extraand De Trobriand for submitting the army

outward flow of coin.

outward flow of coin.

The advantages of a currency of a fixed, ice for the inhabitants of the burning sands

maintenance of law and order." * > 1 *

The Herald says: "The message of the President in reply to the inquiry of the Senate is an ingenious and able document, bearing marks of extreme care in its preparation. It is a very different message from the one which the public expected in view of the strong endorsement sent to General Sheridan by the Secretary of War, in which it was stated that the President and 'all of us,' meaning the whole Cabinet, heartily approved of all that was done on the 4th of January by the Federal troops stationed at New Orleans. Instead of defending and justifying those proceedings, the President makes an elaborate apology, wherein he shifts the blame, so far as blame can be imputed, upon Governor Kellogg. It is quite a different document from the one originally prepared, which would have led. to the immediate resignation of the few members of the Cabinet to whom the country concedes the title of statesmen."

The New York Times says the message is a very moderate, strong, and sensible document, and expresses the belief that it will make a favorable impression upon the coun-

tone, temper, and argument," is calculated to make things worse instead of better." The Boston Advertiser says the message has added little or nothing to our knowledge, and it has not justified what has been

The Boston Journal considers the mes-

The Express says the message, "in its

sage in a favorable light, and commends its candor and sincerity of purpose. The Boston Post considers it, without exception, the weakest and yet the most alarming document ever issued from the Execu-

A GOOD POINT .- At the New York meeting Mr. Bryant made a strong point in comparing General Grant's methods to those in vogue in Spain, and wondered how it was, as many others have wondered, that West Point turned out soldiers and nothing else; that the graduates were so ignorant of the rights of the citizen and the limitations of Pacific road, and Mr. Scott contended that a widow lady, who lodged above the shoethe military power. He says that if Sheri- the original corporation should have control dan had been properly trained, or had not forgotten his training, he would not have

obeyed the mandate which sent him to New

Orleans on that guilty errand. He would have said: "I owe my education to this Republic; I was brought up to be its soldier and serhave taken my life in my hand and gone into Constitution of my country, and I will not as soon cut the throat of my mother. I would tear off my epaulets, and break my own sword and fling the fragments into the Hen. William Gray made an address de- Potomac, sooner than go upon so impious an

> MAKING FUN OF PHIL. - On Canal street in the show-window of a jewelry store is a miniature bull-dog, sore, savage, saucy, and ugly, looking at a miniature bandit, and on his neck is hung the placard, "I am not afraid." The papers have many derisive allusions to Sheridan, and the wits and wags of the city are evolving infinite amusement from the enormous blunder and gigantic fabrications of the Lieutenant-General. Louisiana's hatred for the diabolism of Ben. Butler is unsurpassed by her contempt for the vanity, folly, and mendacity of Phil. Sheridan .- New Orleans letter.

Sheridan does not ask now for the unlimited power he regarded as necessary a week ago. Perhaps he has discovered that neither Congress nor the President possesses the power to grant him what he seeks. It would be a nice guarantee of a republican form of government for Congress to place these States at the mercy of Phil. Sheridan's sword. Yet that is what this Cæsar, who has suddenly grown so great, had the modesty to demand .- Brooklyn Argus.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 15, 1875. President's Message on the Finance Bill.

To the Senate of the United States: Senate bill No. 1044, "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," is before me, and this day receives my signature of approval. I venture upon this unusual method of conveying the notice of approval to the House, in which the measure originated. because of its great importance to the counmake this law effectual.

It is a subject of congratulation that a measure has become a law which fixes a companies. date when specie resumption shall commence, and implies an obligation on the part of Congress, if in its power, to give such legislation as may prove necessary to redeem this promise. To this end I respectfully call your attention to a few suggestions.

First. The necessity for an increased revewithout contingency, the fractional currency but I will venture to suggest that the duty on tea and coffee might be restored without permanently enhancing the cost to the conreduction of the tariff on articles specified in the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed. The BALTIMORE, January 15 .- There was an not cheapen them, but merely added to the

a free entry to those articles of necessity did immense indignation mass-meeting at Ma- profits of the countries producing them, or Second. The first section of the bill now criticising the telegrams of Belknap and under consideration provides that the frac-

Sheridan, and charging that the full respon- tional currency shall be redeemed in silver sibility of what has occurred rests upon the coin as rapidly as practicable. There is no provision preventing the fluctuation in the Resolutions expressive of the sense of the value of the paper currency. With gold at a premium of anything over ten per cent. above the currency in use it is probable, almost certain, that silver would be bought up ALBANY, January 15 .-- In the State Senate for exportation as fast as it was put out, until change would become so scarce as to make the premium on it equal to the premium on gold, or sufficiently high to make it no longer profitable to buy for export, thereby causing a direct loss to the community at large, and

a great embarrassment to trade. As the present law commands final resumption on the 1st day of January, 1879, and as the gold receipts by the Treasury are larger than the gold payments, and the currency receipts than the currency payments, thereby making monthly sales of gold necessary to meet current currency expenses, it occurs to me that these difficulties might be remedied by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal-tender notes whenever presented, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars and multiples thereof, at a premium for gold of ten per cent., less interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of January, 1875, to "As a history of Louisiana politics for two the date of putting this law into operation, years past it is curiously inexact; as a de- and diminishing this premium at the same per cent. I suggest this rate of interest begold at the date fixed by law for final re-

believe this rate would insure the retention day, a negro was sentenced to jail for petit of silver in the country for change.

The provisions of the third section of the act will prevent combinations being made to exhaust the Treasury of coin. With such a law it is presumable that no gold would be called for not required for legitimate business purposes. When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the Treasury correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing the following manner: "Yaw! yaw! yaw!"

I larceny. A darky accosted him as he left under care of an officer for the dark abode in the following manner: "Yaw! yaw! yaw! yaw!"

When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the Treasury correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing the following manner: "Yaw! yaw! yaw! yaw!"

The man who imagined himself smart belieft under care of an officer for the dark abode in the following manner: "Yaw! yaw! yaw! yaw! yaw!"

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WHOOP:

HOOBS-SHOE. NAIL-RODS. And SHEET; NAILORES CAST and SHEET STEEL, KNGLISH and American Blistened STEEL, KNGLISH and American Blistened STEEL, KNGLISH and There-Flows and SHEET-IRON and SHEET-IRON and There-Flows and SHEET-IRON and There-Flows a of silver in the country for change.

eral of the Army in his dispatch from New | ago last Monday, the crime is excused up on | opinion, by the enactment of such a law business and industries would revive and the beginning of presperity on a firm basis

Other means of increasing the revenues then those suggested should probably be de- R. A. Martin in the Diepatch of this mornvise d, and also other legislation. In fact, to. ing, that any statement of his should have carry out the first section of the act another even appeared to do that gentleman ininmint b. comes a necessity. With the present tice and to have caused such an explanation. facilities for coinage it would take a period. Your correspondent was not present at the probably eyond that fixed by law for a final time of the unfortunate altereations in the specie resun ption to coin the silver neces- meeting of the Tobacco Exchange, and did

tracting the silver and gold from the ores other parties who were in attendance, and brought from the mountain territories in who became spectators of what occurred. Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha-three in the The publication of Mr. Martin's, addressformer city-and as much of the change re- ed to the Index-Appeal, with respect to quired will be wanted in the Mississippi the report of the difficulty in the local col-Valley States, and as the metals to be coined | umns of that paper is prefaced by the city come from the west of those States, and, as I understand, the charges for transportation of also mine. There was great confusion prebullion from either of the cities named to the valent at the time, and it was not unreasonmint in Philadelphia or to New York city amount to four dollars for each one thousand dollars' worth, with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more or meant to do. All is well, however, that of those cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coining facilities.

I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence because it is so unusual to approve a measure—as I most heartily do this—even if no further legislation is attainable at this time, and to announce the fact by message. But I do so because I feel that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country that it should receive the attention of and be discussed by Congress and the people, through the press, and in every way, to the end that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interest and prosperity of the nation. U. S. GRANT.

Texas Pacific Railroad. The committee on Pacific railroads this morning heard arguments by Colonel Thomas A. Scott and Mr. Huntington on the subject of the Texas Pacific railroad. Mr. Huntington advocated the construction of the western end of the road by an indeperdent organization, similar to the manner in which the Central Pacific met the Union of the entire route. The committee reached

no conclusion before adjournment, The Venal Newspaper-Man. It has been determined to exclude from the reporters' gallery of both houses the correspondent who testified to having received and appropriated to his own use a portion of the Pacific Mail corruption fund. It may be said that the gentleman in question for a long time made his limited newspaper connection entirely secondary to his lobby schemes. The exclusion of all lobbyists from the reporters' galleries would be

iournalists here. The Naval Cadetship Investigation. The investigation before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House to-day was principally concerning money transactions between Representative Stowell and G. W. campaign in Stowell's congressional district. The accounts rendered by Graham show a liberal expenditure for whiskey, cigars, fireworks, canvases, and provisions. Graham was the political manager for Stowell, but subsequently preferred the charge against him of having sold a naval cadetship for \$1,700, Graham asserting that he acted as

Stowell's agent in the matter. Pension Agentat Richmond, Va. It is reported that Mr. Washburn, the United States pension agent at Richmond, Va., is about to be removed, and that Mr. L. H. Chandler will be appointed his successor .- Washington telegram -- Baltimore Sun.

FIRE AT GALENA, ILL .- HEAVY LOSS. Chicago, January 14 .-- A special dispatch received from Galena late last night reports a destructive fire raging there. At the hour the dispatch was sent the clothing-store of A. J. Louscheim, dry-goods store of J. & R. H. Fiddick, and dry-goods store of H. H. Chandler, were burned, and the fire was still spreading. The Dubuque Fire Department had been telegraphed for.

Later .- The loss by the fire at Galena last night is estimated at \$125,000. A. J. Louscheim has \$20,000 insurance; J. & R. H. Fiddick, \$34,500; and H. H. Chandler, \$12,000. Total insurance, \$84,800. FIRE AT CANTON, MASS.

Boston, January 14.—A fire to-day in the works of the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company, at Canton, Mass., destroyed all try at large, and in order to suggest further the shops on the east side of the street. The legislation, which seems to me essential to entire property is valued at \$250,000. The loss is something under this amount. Insurance, \$211,000, divided among several

DARING ROBBERY OF A BANK .- Scranton, Pa., January 14 .- A most daring and successful descent was made upon the First National Bank of Carbondale, Pa., at 12:15 to-day, while the teller, G. D. Couch, and a clerk were at dinner, leaving only the cashier. nue to carry out the obligation of adding to James Slatt, in the bank. Mr. Slatt is quite the sinking fund annually one per cent. of an old man, suffers from ill-health, and is very the public debt, amounting now to about feeble. Two men came in a front door of the thirty four million dollars per annum, and bank, and one of them asked for the change to carry out the promises of this measure to of a five-dollar note. Mr. Slatt stooped down redeem, under certain contingencies, eighty to comply with the request, when the man millions of the present legal-tenders, and, reached over, grabbed his bead and pinned it without contingency, the fractional currency to the desk, while his companion jumped now in circulation. How to increase the overand bound and gagged him. They then surplus revenue is for Congress to devise, hastily gathered up all the currency they could find, amounting to about \$10,000, fortunately overlooking one package which contained \$15,000. They were disturbed by sumers, and that the ten per cent. horizontal a woman coming to the front, and escaped by the back door, crossing the river on the ice, and were seen to enter a sleigh and drive supply of tea and coffee already on hand in off. It is thought, however, they did not the United States would, in all probability, go far before secreting themselves, and at 1:40 be advanced in price by adopting this mea-o'clock two men were arrested on suspicion, o'clock two men were arrested on suspicion, sure. But it is known that the adoption of and are now having a hearing. Mr. Slatt thinks they are the parties, but cannot swear positively. One was about five feet four inches, and wore a snuff colored coat and sonic Hall to-night to protest against the of the middlemen in those countries who hat. The other was about five feet ten inches, and wore dark clothes.

> THE STOWELL CADETSHIP .- [From the Petersburg Appeal, 15th.] - The following telegram sent to Mr. G. May by State Senator Graham has been furnished us for publication. We give it as a matter of interest, without endorsement:

Washington, D. C., January 14.- Navalcadet Stowell's guilt is placed beyond question. He admits the payment of money as charged, and attempts to account for it, but is detected in falsifying the evidences of Gra-

ham's private indebtedness to him. Fernald's bard swearing was exposed. The testimony shows that Judge Rives instigated proceedings against his neighbors in Albemarle county, Va., for alleged violations of the enforcement act in 1870. GEORGE W. GRAHAM.

WHITE MAN AND NEGRO.-Negro "equality" does not seem to hold good all over the world. Here is a striking case in point: In settling, the other day, her claim with England for damages in the Virginius case Spain allowed £500 for each white British subject executed, and only £300 for each colored subject. This was satisfactory. So that white men are held by England to be worth £200 more than a negro.

In this country, however, a different estimate is placed upon the two races by the party in power. They consider the life of a negro of double the value of a white man's, and are willing to sacrifice the liberties of the nation for a few negroes and carpet-baggers .- Petersburg News. CIVIL-RIGHTS HOTEL.-At Judge O'Brien's

a sufficient stringency in currency to stop the Lerror in this column last week will start next week for Alaska to prepare and ship

Letter from Petersburg. [Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] Petersburg, January 15, 1875.

Your correspondent can only regret, wit

ry to transact the business of the country. not hear of them until after the affair was There are no v smelting furnaces for ex- ended. His information was derived from editor with his own vindication, which is able that the other gentlemen referred to as engaged in the fight should have been supposed to be so occupied, instead of enforcing the peace, as it now appears they were doing ends well, and your correspondent again disclaims any thought of misrepresenting the circumstances of the affair, or of doing Mr. Martin or any one else injustice. And this Mr. Martin and his friends will no doubt concede promptly and in justice to him-

Colonel Robert Bolling, Jr., one of the leaders of the anti-ring Republican wing in this city, received a dispatch to-day from J. P. Brady, the delegate from Nottoway, who is now in Washington, concerned in the trial of Stowell for the sale of a cadetship at Annapolis. Brady states that the prosecution has procured the "dead-wood" on Stowell, who acknowledges his offence, and that there is no doubt whatever of his expulsion from Congress. Stowell has been a very unfaithful steward, and has taken no manner of interest in the affairs of the district except to get himself elected by the negro votes. He does not even reside in the district, has no home here, and pays no taxes. Colonel Bolling, who has taken an active though quiet part in the prosecution, will leave for Washington to-night.

A pitiful case in connection with the fire store of W. W. Russell. This lady lost everything she had, and an appeal will be made for her relief.

Dr. William H. l'Anson, late of the Fredericksburg press, has returned to this city, his former home, and I learn has been offered a position on one of the papers of Florida, and will leave for that destination in a few

Young Slaughter's condition is unchanged. The day has been bitterly and intensely

To-day has been a very lively one in the cotton market. Nearly 400 bales were sold eminently satisfactory to all the legitimate upon the streets, the market closing active in and firm. The movement of cotton at this port for the week ending to-day is as follows: Receipts per railroad, 458 bales; corresponding week last year, 1,947 bales. Total since September, 1874, 19,465 bales; corresponding time last year, 20,713 bales. Stock, 7,208 bales; stock same time last year. Graham in connection with the political 3,945 bales. Receipts at this port for the year ending September 1, 1874, 39,648 bales.

The tobacco-men who went to Richmond esterday to address the joint committee of the Legislature returned home this after-ROBIN ADAIR.

Notes from West Virginia.

LEWISBURG, January 11, 1875. Editors of Dipatch: Your correspondent left Richmond Friday and arrived here Saturday. The great change in the weather convinced me that I was really in the mountains. On my route from Ronceverte depôt to this place I beheld the first snow of the season. For some hours its beautiful white flakes came down thick and fast. But to- is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HERMAN night it ceased snowing, weather became exceedingly cold. The ther- | Creditors will please hand in their bills for settlemometer was four degrees below zero saturday about night. They have gathered ice | make prompt payment when called on. here six inches thick.

I notice an improvement since my last visit. The streets are now lighted by kerosene-lamps. May the improvements still continue in this hospitable town.

Mr. A. J. Dodson, the gentleman whom the negro Rives attempted to murder some weeks ago, near the White Sulphur, is still living, and is doing as well as could be expected considering the serious nature of his wounds. Rives has been carried before Mr. Dodson, and recognized as the man who made the murderous assault. Rives is confined in chains in the county jail.

The Legislature meets to-morrow in Charlestor. The most important item engrossing their attention is the election of United States senator. The most prominent aspirants are Hons. Simuel Price, Allen T. Caperton, J. N. Camden, and Henry S. Walker. Great interest is felt in the result. JUNIOR.

The Lynchburg News, one of the best State exchanges, is out in a new dress. It was founded by Colonel R. E. Withers.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. ONE CASE VERY GOOD

AMPUTATING AND OPERATING INSTRUMENTS (second-hand), made by Tieman. Price, \$25. For sale by

J. BLAIR, Druggist, 825 Broad street.

SEINE-THREAD, &c CEINE THREAD. ALL QUALITIES ALL QUALITIES
and all Nos.

IPISH AND GERMAN LINEN STURGEONTWINES, SEINE-CORKS, AND CORK-WOOD
will be sold at less than they can be imported for.
Patent and soft SEINE-TWINES, all Nes.; SEINELINES, all sizes; for sale at less than factory prices.
All kinds of HAUL and DRIFT-SEINES and STAKENETS made to order at short notice.

L. LICHTENSTEIN,
Importer of Seine-Thread,

Importer of Seine-Thread, 1705 and 1707 Franklin street. LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER. ROCKLAND LIME. 1,610 barrels No. 1 ROCKLAND LIME, daily expected, for sale low from the wharf. A. S. LEE.

IME ! LIME !! LIME !!! "INDIAN ROCK" LIME.
We are constantly receiving supplies of "INDIAN ROCK" LIME fresh from our kilns, in Botetourt county, Virginia. For sale low.
DILLON, ELLETT & CO.,
oc 16 Manufacturers. 1503 Dock street.

WINTER VEGETABLES AND FRUITS. ENGLISH SPLIT PEAS, ENGLISH SPLIT PEAS,
FRENCH PEAS (in tins),
ENGLISH GARDEN PEAS,
GALIVAN PEAS,
GALIVAN PEAS,
MUSHROOMS,
GREEN CORN,
TOMATOES,
PEACHES,
PEACHES,
APRICOTS, and
BLACKBERRIES, at
CHRISTIAN & WHITE'S,
CRACKED RICE at Sc. per pound. [a 15]

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c. Just received from auction and must be sold 50 WHITE and DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS:

SET;

250 WHITE and DECORATED CHINA TEA SETS;

500 pair CHINA, GLASS, and LAVA VASES;

300 DECORATED BOHEMIAN BUREAU SETS;

125 WHITE and DECORATED CHAMBEB SETS;

CHINA TOYS, MUGS, and CUPS and SAUCERS;

WALL BRACKETS and POCKETS;
PLATED WARE, CUTLERY:
WAITERS, and house-furnishing goods in general
that must be sold, at E. B. TAYLOR'S,
de 21. No. 1011 Main street, opposite post-office RON, STEEL, &c. A full assortment of best REFINED IRON,

XE'S GELATINE,
COLMAN'S MUSTARD,
NELSON'S GELATINE,
COOPER'S GLLATINE,
GLYCERIME, CORN STARCH,
SALAD JIL.
SEA-40ES FARINE.
ale by PURCELL, LADD & CO.,
18 1216 Main street.

DISSOLUTIONS & PANTNERSHIPS TOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have formed a co-pin thership under the name and style of ANDEWSON a JOHNSON for the purpose of conducting the WOOD and COAL BUSINESS in all its branches, to date from January 1st, 1875. Mr. John J. King, of the firm of Anderson & King, retiring from said business. We ask the purronage of our friends, and shose of Anderson & King, and promise to me our best exerting to supply the provided the purpose. respect to the elaborate publication of Mr. derson a ling, and promise to me our pest exer-tions to supply our patrons at all times with the best of fuel; one of the firm giving that his special-attention. H. T. ANDERSON, CADMUS C. JOHNSON. RICHMOND. January 14, 1875. RICHMOND, January 14, 1875.

In retiring from the Wood and Coal business I desire to thank my friends for the patrousge extended to Anderson & King, and take pleasure in recommending to my friends the concern of Anderson & Johnson. Having been connected in business with Mr. Anderson for over four years, and having known Mr. Johnson for a long time, I am confident that they will give their patrons entre satisfaction.

JOHN J. KING.

KICHMOND, January 14. 1875. ja 16-1 w

THE FIRM OF MORRISON & LEAKE is dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the firm will be settled up by D. S. MORRISON. The SHIPPING and FORWARDING BUSI-

NESS will be continued by D. S. Monnison at 1503 Dock speet. ja 16-8:* THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of HELLER & CO.

has this day been elessolved by the withdrawal of Mr.

HELLER & CO.

We, the undersigned, remaining partners of the above firm, have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of HELLER & CJ. for the purpose of continuing the BOOT AND SHOS BUSIN'S at the old stand, No. 517 Broadstreet, and solbit the further patronage of our friends and the public in general WILLIAM HELLER.

J. M. WERTHEIMER.

All persons indebted to the late form are respectfully requested to tettle at once.

HELLER & CO.,
ja 14-3t No. 517 Broad street. RICHMOND, VA., January 8, 1875. DISSOLUTION.—The concern of BURCH & BROTHER has this day been dissolved by

mutual consent.

E. T. BURCH, having purchased the whole concern, will pay all debts due by, and collect all claims due to, the sala concern.

We earnestly request that you will make immediate payment to E. T. BURCH of the amount of your account. He will continue the business at the same stand, 107 F ighteenth street. Thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally be towed, and asking a continuance of the same for the new house, we remain, very truly, yours.

E. T. BURCH.

DENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNER R. SKINKER, of the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, and GUSTAVUS OBER, JOHN K. OBER, and ROBERT OBER, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, who are there associated under the firm of G. OBER & SONS, have this DAY BENEWED THE LIMITED CO-PART-NERSHIP HERETOPONE FORMED BY THEM on the 1st day of January, 1872, and which expired by limitation December 31st, 1874, for a further pelimitation December 31st, 1874, for a further period of five years, and to expire on the 31st of December, 1879, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION and GEOCERY BUSINESS in the city of Richmond, Va., under the firm of HILL & SKINKER.

Charles D. Hill and Charles R. Skinker are the general partners, and Messra, Gustavus Ober, John

neral partners, and Messrs. Gustavus Ober, John Ober, and Robert Ober, under the firm of G. OBER & SONS, are special partners.

The sum of forty thousand dollars has been pu The sum of forty thousand dollars has occup not the partnership by G. Ober & Sons.

[Signed] CHARLES D. HILL, CHARLES R. SKINKER, General partnership.

General partners. GUSTAVUS OBER, JOHN K. OBER, per G. Ober, attorney, ROBERT OBER, per G. Ober, attorney, Special partners, composing firm of G. Cher & Sons. January 1st, 1875.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, CITY OF RICHMOND—to wit: I, Charles U. Williams, a notary public for the city aforesaid, in the State of Virginia, do certify that Charles D. Hill this day personally appeared before me, in my said city, and made owth that Messrs. G. Ober & Sons, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have actually paid into the firm of Hill & Skinker, of which the affant is a general partner, the sum of forty thousand dollars general partner, the sum of forty thousand dollars as special partners therein.
Given under my hand this 1st day of January, 1875. [signed] CHARLES U. WILLIAMS.
ja 12-d6t&tlaw5w Notary Public.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE FIRM-NAME AND STYLE OF JOHN H. BOSCHEN & SON

ment. Those indebted are earnestly requested to JOHN H. BOSCHEN, I retire from the firm of BOSCHEN & SON with many thanks to my friends and the public for the

career of over twenty years, and cordially recommend them to my successors. To my older patrons, who would perhaps prefer my attention, I would say that I may be found at the store any day, and will cheerfully attend to their orders in the custom department.

Very respectfully, JOHN H. BOSCHEN. This day the undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm-name and style of HERMAN BOSCHEN & BROTHER,

to continue the EOOT, SHOE, AND TRUNK BUSINESS established in 1852 by our father. We shall end-avor, by strict attention to business, to prove worthy successors of the old firm John H. Boschen, late John H. Boschen & Son.

HERMAN C. BOSCHEN,

THEODORE E. BOSCHEN,

Nos. 509 and 511 Broad street.

JANUARY 1. 1875.

FROM THIS DATE MR. W. BEN. PAL-The firm name will remain unchanged.
PALMER. HARTSOOK & CO.
RICHMOND, January 1, 1875. ja 1-1m

DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.

Unsurpassed facilities for doing all kinds of JOB PRINTING. Work promptly and neatly exe-

FURNITURE. To THE PUBLIC.

I respectfully call attention to my well-assorted stock of fine and low-priced FURNITURE of home and western manufacture-viz. in stock or made to order.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of the

cheapest
CHAIRS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
LUOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES,
BULEAUS, WASHSTANDS,
LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, LOUNGES,
SOFAS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
TRUNDLE-BEDSTEADS, &C.
ORDERS respectfully solicited, and prompt attention and satisfaction given, by
ARTHUR ROONEY.
Warerooms, Nos. 20 Governor street and 1207
Franklin street—cabinet-rooms adjoining.

TURNITURE AND TURE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. M

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BIBLES, PICTURES, FRAMES, CHROMOS FRAMES. FRAMES. CHAQMOS. LOOKING-GLASSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, CATHOLIC PRAYER-BOOKS, CATHOLIC PRAYER-BOOKS A full line of the above goods always on hand

VERY HANDSOME LIBRARY VERY HANDSOLD
SETS

covered with leather;
New style EXTENSION-TABLES and LOUNGES,
Large assortment of RECEPTION-CHAIRS,
Superior stock of CHAMBER and PARLOR FURNITURE. HARWOOD & RITTER,
NITURE. Governor street. JAMES E. BRAGG, 201 corner Second and Broad streets, has just received a large assortment of all kinds of Messers' and Children's

CHAIRS and ROCKERS, which I am offering to the public for the next ', hree weeks at very low prices, which cannot be bey, ten in this city.

FURNITURE of all kinds always on hazid. ESSES made to order.

D. GATEWOOD, 819 BROAD City Court, in Clarksville, Tend., the other day, a negro was sentenced to jail for petit larceny. A darky accosted him as he left under care of an officer for the dark abode in the latter than the best factories and west. This enables me to compete with and west. This side of New York as regards and west. This enames me to compete with any house this side of New York as regards prices and terms.

> COMMISSION MERCHANTS. CARRINGTON & BASKERVILL, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHOCKOE SLIP, RICHMOND, VA. W. T. CARRINGTON, late of W. T. Carrington & Co.; P. H. BASKERVILL.

BOOTS, SHOES, 40 CIGN OF THE RED FLAG. - Gen-

NEW BOOT AND SHOE

ESTABLISHMENT. The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the stone CORNER OF TENTH AND MAIN STREETS. recently occupied by the Piedmont and Arlington lusurance Company, where he has opened a large

and vam ed assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS, &c.,

former ly with Wingo, Ellett & Crump.

all of the beat manufacture, and carnestly invites an examination of his stock. Fati-faction, uaranteed in every particular. J. A. GRIGG.

Mr. HARVEY'S PENCE is with me, and would be pleased to see said serve his friends. CHANGE BUSINESS WILL self from this day my entire stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and TRUNKS at prime cost. Intending to go exclusively into the wholesale trade; my friends and patrons will find it to their advantage to purcluse from me. My stock is now full and well assorted.

HENRY GUNST, 13 13 2 W No. 1413 Main street.

CEASONABLE GOODS.-Just re-O. CEIVED LADIES' KID and GOAT BUT-TON-BOOTS, MISSES' GOAT BALMO-RALS, CHILDREN'S GOAT BALMO-BALS, GEN-TLEMEN'S DEEDS-BOOTS and GAITEBS, SHITEbie for party occasious; all sersonable and fine goods. Also, a full supply of OVERSHOES, JUHN C. PAGE, JR., 200 Main, between Nintb and Tenth streets.

FULL SUPPLY OF RUBBER A GOODS, such as Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses' Wool-Lined Rubber Boots; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Arctic' Rubbers; also, a full line of Rubbershoes, all wistles, for gentlemen, ladies, boys, misses, and children, at
W. P. W. TAYLOR'S,
ja 8 corner Fourth and Broad streets

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GENTLEMEN'S BUGKLE ARCTICS and IMITATION SANDAL RUBBERS. Also, a
complete assortment of RUBBERS, all sizes and
widths, for ladies, misses, boys, and children, at
WINGO, ELLETT & CRUMP'S,
1308 Main street.
Messrs. V. S. Carlton and J. B. WOODWARD
are with us, and will be pleased to serve their
friends. Ja 2 DON'T PAY \$5. FOR A GAI-one for \$4. Don't pay \$4. for a snow when you can buy one for \$3. This is true; if you don't believe it, go to the factory, 225. Broad street between Sec-ond and Third. Nothing but city-made goods sold.

Every pair warranted BOOTS FOOTED TO OR-QUESTION: Where can I buy good SHOES for myself or children at low figures, but made of good material?

Answer: At the factory No. 215 Broad street, between Second and Third, where nothing but city-made goods are sold.

nade goods are sold.
BOOTS footed to order for only \$6. BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR THE NEW YEAR. Besides BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture, we keep a good stock of lower-priced BLANK BOOKS of northern make, but of excellent quality for the price; with STATIONERY of every description required for the office and counting-room

Our DIARIES, ALMANACS, and CALENDARS

WOOODHOUSE & PARHAM.

for the year 1875 are ready.

1875. 1875. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, offer to all without charges CALTER'S INK and three other kinds of CALENDAR'S For sale, VIRGINIA, GERMAN, CHRESTIAN, and ILLUSTRATED ALMANACS. Physicians' Visiting-Lists four styles.

DIARLES from 25c. to \$3. BLANK BOOKS of, many styles—home made and the cheaper qualities.

many styles—home made and the cheaper qualities Commercial and Fancy Stationers. de 3F-d&w POSTAGE FREE. 1875. J. T. ELLYSON. NEWSDEALER AND BOOKSELLER, 1112 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.,

will send any of the following papers and magazines to any address (postage paids on receipt of the prices annexed, which are the publishers' lowest rates. The EDUCATIONAL, JOHRNAL, with any of the following periodicals, will be supplied at \$1.25: generous patronage extended me during a business

New York Times..... New York Journal of Commerce.....

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LITTELL'S LIVING ASE with either of the \$4 weeklies or monthlies for \$10.

Specimen copies of any of the above sent postpaid to any address on receipt of tea cents. ANTHLIES.

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Southern Magazine 4 00
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Van Nostrand's Engineering 5 00
Young America (Demorest's) 1 50
Specimen copies of any of the above monthlissent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

Special terms to parties clubbing for three or more papers or magazines.
T. ELLYSON, Newsdealer, 1112 Main street, Bichmond, Va.